

## LANSING SUCCEEDS BRYAN.

Former Counsellor Takes to Position Next to President.

Washington, June 23.—Robert Lansing, who as counsellor of the State Department, has advised President Wilson in law and precedent in the policy pursued by the United States towards belligerent governments since the outbreak of the European war, was named to-day to succeed William Jennings Bryan as Secretary of State.

Few appointments in recent years have given such widespread satisfaction in the national capital. Mr. Lansing is a life-long Democrat, but he has devoted his time to international law and diplomacy and is as popular with former Republican officials as with his colleagues. Members of the cabinet and close personal friends of the President advised the selection, and Mr. Bryan himself, although not consulted, is understood to have hoped for the promotion of Mr. Lansing.

Official announcement of the selection of Mr. Lansing, who has been serving as Secretary ad interim since the resignation of Mr. Bryan on June 8, was made in the following statement:

"Before leaving this evening for a brief rest in New Hampshire, the President announced that he had offered the post of Secretary of State to Robert Lansing, the present counsellor of the Department of State, and that Mr. Lansing has accepted the appointment."

### Commission Made Out.

A commission was prepared which President Wilson signed to-night, giving Mr. Lansing a recess appointment. When Congress reconvenes, the nomination will go to the Senate. No opposition is anticipated.

One of the peculiar circumstances in connection with Mr. Lansing's appointment is the fact that he personally has no political backing or influence. Succeeding Wm. J. Bryan, foremost among leaders of the Democratic party, a comparatively unknown quantity in the political world, he has been ushered into the premiership of the cabinet.

This very fact commended itself to the President's advisers as a reason for the appointment of a man of Mr. Lansing's experience and ability, the argument being advanced that at so critical a time in the nation's history, the President needed a man of the Department of State and is conversant with confidential details of all important negotiations conducted by the United States since the Wilson administration began.

### Of Prominent Family.

Mr. Lansing is 51 years old, a native of Watertown, N. Y., and a descendant of the family of John Lansing, who represented New York in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 at Philadelphia and later was Chancellor of the State of New York. After graduation from Amherst College in 1886 Mr. Lansing chose the profession of his father and ancestors—the law—and continued in private practice except when retained by the American government or foreign nations in important cases.

He has represented the United States in more international arbitrations than any living American, and a French authority recently wrote that Mr. Lansing probably has had a longer and broader experience in international arbitration and had appeared more frequently before international tribunals than any living lawyer.

In 1892 Mr. Lansing was appointed associate counsel for the United States in the fur seal arbitration and attended the sessions of the international tribunal at Paris in 1893. In 1894-95 he was counsel for the Mexican and Chinese legations in Washington. In 1896 he was appointed by Secretary Richard Olney counsel for the government before the Behring Sea claims commission. In 1898-99 he was counsel for private parties before the Canadian joint high commission and counsellor for the Mexican and Chinese legations once more.

He became solicitor and counsel for the United States government before the Alaska boundary tribunal in London, was counsel in the Venezuelan asphalt dispute in 1905; counsel for the United States in the Atlantic fisheries arbitration at The Hague in 1908; testimonial delegate in the fur seal conference at Washington in 1911 and special counsel for the Department of State in various pending diplomatic questions. In 1911 he became counsel for the United States in the American and British claims arbitration, and from 1913 until April 1, 1914, when he became counsellor of the State Department to succeed John B. Moore, he represented the United States before this commission.

Mr. Lansing was one of the founders of the American Society of International Law and has written a book on constitutional law.

For many years Mr. Lansing, who is a man of considerable means, has lived here with his father-in-law, John W. Foster, Secretary of State under President Harrison. Mrs. Lansing is one of the popular members of the official and diplomatic set. They have no children.

The appointment of Mr. Lansing creates a vacancy in the office of counsellor of the State Department. It is not expected that any immediate selection will be made. It is considered likely that President Wilson will leave to Mr. Lansing the task of selecting his counsellor.

### An Easy, Pleasant Laxative.

One or two of Dr. King's New Life Pills with a tumbler of water at night. No bad, nauseating taste; no belching gas. Go right to bed. Wake up in the morning, enjoy a free, easy bowel movement, and feel fine all day. Dr. King's New Life Pills are sold by all druggists, 36 in original package, for 25c. Get a bottle to-day. Enjoy this easy, pleasant laxative.—Adv. 2

### Robert Muller Shot as Spy.

London, June 23.—F. Robert Muller, who on June 4 was found guilty at the Old Bailey police court of being a German spy, was executed in the Tower of London to-day by shooting.

Another alleged German spy, Robert Rosenthal, who is said by the police to have confessed that he was sent to England by the German admiralty to obtain information on naval matters, is to be court-martialed.

The official announcement concerning Muller and Rosenthal was extremely brief, stating merely that Muller had been put to death in the tower to-day and that the "summary of the evidence in the case of the alleged spy Rosenthal will be taken at the Wellington barracks to-day. He will be tried by court-martial."

It is presumed that Muller faced a firing squad in the yard of the Tower of London at dawn, as did Carl Huns Lady, executed last November after he had been convicted of spying.

### Card of Thanks.

Editor Keo vee Courier: We desire to express our thanks, through the medium of your paper, to the friends and friends of our dear husband and father J. T. Moore, who died on the 19th of June. To each and every one we extend our warmest thanks, and also invoke heaven's richest blessings to rest in the hearts and lives of these good people, our neighbors and friends. Kind words are not lost or forgotten, but live to bless and serve to heal our broken and bleeding hearts. Oh, how lonely we feel since our loved one has left us. Our home is no more as it once was. There is a vacancy that can never be filled. But we submit it all to Him who doeth all things well, and we can only say, "Thy will, oh God, be done."

Mrs. J. T. Moore and Children.  
Seneca, June 15, 1915.

### Seigel Begins Sentence.

Geneseo, N. Y., June 21.—Henry Seigel, former New York banker and department store owner, to-day waived stay of execution of the sentence passed last November and left by automobile for Rochester to serve 10 months in Monroe county penitentiary.

Seigel was a former owner of department stores and banker of New York. He was convicted last November of a misdemeanor and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000, unless he made restitution to his creditors.

### CALOMEL SALIVATES AND MAKES YOU SICK.

Acts Like Dynamite on a Sluggish Liver and You Lose a Day's Work.

There's no reason why a person should take sickening, salivating calomel when 50 cents buys a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone—a perfect substitute for calomel.

It is a pleasant, vegetable liquid which will start your liver just as surely as calomel, but it doesn't make you sick and cannot salivate. Children and grown folks can take Dodson's Liver Tone, because it is perfectly harmless.

Calomel is a dangerous drug. It is mercury and attacks your bones, take a dose of nasty calomel to-day and you will feel weak, sick and nauseated to-morrow. Don't lose a day's work. Take a spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone instead and you will wake up feeling great. No more biliousness, constipation, sluggishness, headache, coated tongue, or sour stomach. Your druggist says if you don't find Dodson's Liver Tone acts better than horrible calomel your money is waiting for you.—Adv.

## The European War Day by Day.

### Lemberg's Second Fall.

London, June 23.—The statement from Austrian headquarters that Lemberg had fallen before the advance of the forces of Austria and Germany was received in London without surprise. It was known that the German allies were within artillery range of the Galician capital, and capitulation was regarded as a question only of days. Nothing has been heard as yet from Petrograd.

Petrograd does, however, claim a victory on the river Dniester, resulting in heavy losses to the Austro-German forces, and partial confirmation is given this claim by the Austrian official accounts of the stand made in that neighborhood by the Russians, which enabled them to withdraw in good order. Other evidence of the orderly retirement of the Russians is the Austrian report that the armies of the central empires captured very few guns, the Russians having withdrawn their artillery previous to the stubbornly fought rear guard actions.

In the western arena the Germans have taken "The Labyrinth" and German work forming a salient between the German lines between Neva, Vaast and Ecurie, which had been the object of almost continuous attack since May 30.

### Taken After Hard Fight.

Berlin, June 23.—Lemberg has been conquered after a very hard battle, according to an official report received here from headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian army. The Galician capital fell before the advance of the second army.

Lemberg (capital of Galicia) was occupied by the Russians September 2, 1914, a month after the war began and in the course of the early Russian drive into Austria. Since then it has been in continuous Russian control.

For the past 20 days, since the Austro-Germans recaptured Przemyśl, Lemberg has been the objective of a series of fierce and concentrated attacks. Their successes will have a far-reaching political effect, as the driving out of the Russians from Galicia is counted on in Berlin to help maintain the status quo in the Balkans.

The capture of Lemberg was one of the earliest important successes of the Russians. Following it they captured Przemyśl, and then Lemberg. The capture of Lemberg was a blow to the Austro-German forces, as it opened the way for the Russian advance into Galicia. The city is situated on the western end of the province, close to the German frontier; stormed the heights and passes of the Carpathian mountains, which separate Galicia from Hungary, and to the east swept through the crown land of Bukovina to the Roumanian frontier.

All this has been changed by the steady succession of Austro-German victories of the last few weeks. The change began with the launching of the great drive from Cracow eastward. Great numbers of German troops and a vast amount of field artillery were sent to assist the Austrians. The use of artillery by the Teutonic allies has been described by correspondents as on a scale never before undertaken. Its effectiveness was relatively increased by the Russian shortage of shells.

The Austro-German armies pushed eastward through Galicia, recapturing Przemyśl June 3, and then, without pause, struck at Lemberg from the south and west. At no point were the Russians able to withstand the terrific bombardment against their positions, and even the line of defense near Grodek, 16 miles west of Lemberg, which is of great natural strength, proved untenable.

With Lemberg now in their hands, Austria has reclaimed, virtually, the whole province of Galicia. The fighting in this campaign has been of unusual intensity, with heavy losses. The figures of killed, wounded and captured, as given in Austrian, German and Russian official statements, run into the hundreds of thousands.

Russia had made plans for permanent occupation of Galicia, bringing in officials to set up civil administration in the territory as fast as it was taken. Lemberg was rechristened Lvov, the old Russian-Poland name. The city has a population of about 200,000 and was an important Austrian military station. Although founded in the thirteenth century, it is of modern appearance and is known for its imposing buildings. The city is protected by outlying forts, although its defenses are much inferior to those of Przemyśl.

### Germans Take Proper Action.

Newcastle, Eng., June 23.—The Norwegian mail steamer Venus arrived here to-day minus most of her cargo, which was thrown overboard, the captain asserted, under a threat of a German submarine commander that otherwise the Venus would be sunk. The captain says that the Venus

was hailed by the submarine and given the alternative of jettisoning all butter and tinned fish on board, or being sent to the bottom. The remainder of the cargo, consisting of wood, was permitted to remain.

This is the first time a German submarine boat is reported to have permitted a vessel to escape under such terms.

### 4,000,000 Teutons in East.

London, June 23.—A dispatch from Petrograd says it is estimated there are 2,000,000 Austrians and Germans on the 100-mile front from the Lower Tanew to Mikolaiow, and 450,000 along the Dniester front. The number of Germans and Austrians from the Baltic to Bukowina is put at four million.

### One at Last Escapes.

London, June 23.—An official communication issued by the admiralty to-night says: "The British cruiser Roxburgh was struck by a torpedo in the North Sea Sunday night. The damage sustained was not serious and the cruiser was able to proceed under her own steam. There were no casualties."

### Austro-Germans Cross Dniester.

Berlin, June 24.—A further victory for the Austro-German forces in Galicia was announced to-day at army headquarters. Gen. von Linsingen's army, which has been stubbornly opposed by the Russians along the Dniester front, has succeeded in crossing the river. The statement follows:

"Western theater: We drove the enemy out of a section of a trench on the eastern slope of the Lorette Hills, which they captured recently. South of Souchez fighting continued with good results for our side. Our position in the Lorette Hills, south of Neuville, was maintained after stubborn hand-to-hand fighting in the face of a strong attack begun during the night."

"In the Meuse Hills there were further bitter engagements. We took 150 French prisoners. The enemy suffered heavy losses in two unsuccessful attacks."

"Operations against the hill at Rande-Sapt, which we captured yesterday, were repulsed. The number of prisoners was increased by 50."

"Eastern theater: Northwest of Kursk (province of Kovno) the Russian 1st army has been repulsed in one battle after another, which we reported. On the Dnieper river Russian positions the German advance resulted in the capture of the village of Kopaczyska. South of the Vistula, in Poland, several enemy attacks were frustrated."

"Southeastern theater: The army under Gen. von Linsingen crossed the Dniester between Halasz, which still is being held by our enemies, and Zuraue. This army engaged in a fierce battle on the northern bank."

"In the neighborhood of Lemberg and Zolkiew the pursuit continues. Between Rawa Ruska and the San, as far as Ulanow, nothing of importance has occurred. In the angle between the San and the Vistula the Russians have retreated behind a branch of the San, also on the left bank of the Vistula, south of Ilza, they are retreating towards the north."

### Germans in Vosges Repulsed.

Paris, June 24.—To-night's war office communication said:

"In the region north of Arras there have been no infantry actions to-day. Our troops have organized themselves in the conquered positions. A lively cannonade occurred in the sector of Angres-Eucure."

"The enemy last night and to-day violently bombarded Berry-Au-Bac and the neighborhood of Sapigneul. The bombardment caused us only insignificant losses."

"In the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse there is nothing to report except artillery actions."

"In the Vosges, at Fontenelle, a German attack was repulsed. The Germans have bombarded the outskirts of Metzler and the ridges to the east of the village, where our progress has continued to a slight degree."

### Success Claimed by Turks.

Constantinople, June 23.—(Via Wireless to Berlin and London, June 21.)—Another success for the Turks in the Caucasus is reported in an official statement issued to-night at the war office, which says:

"On the afternoon of the 23d on the Caucasian front, in the direction of Oril, after bitter fighting, the Turks captured 2,900 metres (about 1 1/2 miles) on the Karaagh heights, in the district of Kaleboghazi. The enemy led eastward. The Turks took several hundred cases of munitions and a quantity of war material."

The Karabagh district of Trans-Caucasia lies between the Kur and Aras rivers in the government of Yelizavetpol. The chief town is Shusha.

## Seven Sunk by Submarine.

London, June 24.—Seven fishing vessels known as drifters have been sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Scotland. Most of the crews of the fishing boats were saved.

The crews of the boats were taken aboard the American steamship Llana, which reported that the drifters were sunk last night at a point east of the Skerries.

### Nurses Killed in Hospital.

Paris, June 24.—The French war office statement this afternoon says: "North of Arras last night passed relatively calmly, if we except the territory north of Souchez, where the cannonading never ceased. The enemy bombarded Arras, the hospital of the Holy Sacrament being particularly damaged. Some sisters and some of the nurses lost their lives."

"In front of Dompiere, west of Peronne, the explosion of a German mine was followed by a violent bombardment of our trenches. An attack on the part of the enemy, executed by a not numerous force, was easily checked by us."

"The number of prisoners made since June 14 in the region of the Ficht river now numbers 25 officers, 53 under-officers, and 638 men."

### Germans to Attack Warsaw.

London, June 24.—An Amsterdam dispatch says that the Germans, following their victory in Galicia, have made preparations for another attempt to capture Warsaw. German troops from Galicia already have been transferred to the Bzura front, west of Warsaw, says the dispatch.

### American Steamer Seized.

London, June 24.—The American steamer Noches was seized to-day in the Downs and ordered to proceed to London to discharge her general cargo, which is to be thrown into the prize court. The contention of the British government that the cargo came from a country hostile to Great Britain is denied by the shippers.

### Gains Claimed for Germans.

Berlin, June 25.—Army headquarters to-day gave out the following: "The village of Kopaczyska has been evacuated by the Germans."

"West of Steguia, German troops have taken possession of a part of the enemy's line."

"The situation of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army remains unchanged."

"That portion of Gen. von Linsingen's army which was northwest of Halies has been transferred to the south bank of the Dnieper, and is advancing. The left wing of the army is now near Zuraue."

### Truth About War Now Demanded.

London, June 25.—A demand that the nation be "told the truth about the war" is voiced by the Times. The paper declares there is no immediate prospect of compelling the Germans to withdraw within their own frontiers; that it will take months to provide the British forces with the big guns, high explosives and machine guns necessary.

"The country," says the Times, "has got to face the probability of a prolonged and unprogressive campaign in the west."

"To put it brief, the allies on both fronts are being held with no prospect of an early change. Moreover, the outlook in the Dardanelles, of which the less said the better, long ago ceased to offer prospects of a swift and easy diversion in the middle east."

(The London Times is one of Lord Northcliffe's papers which have waged an energetic campaign for greater publicity in connection with the war. Northcliffe's attacks upon the British government are credited with being largely responsible for the formation of the new coalition ministry and the appointment of David Lloyd George as minister of munitions.)

### Killed in Auto Smash.

Jackson, Tenn., June 25.—Z. N. Williams, of Humboldt, Tenn., 70 years old, and prominent, was killed this morning near here when an automobile in which he and four others were driving to the West Tennessee Experiment Station capsized. Wm. Hudson, another of the party, sustained a broken rib and other injuries. It was Gibson county day at the station and many from the county made the trip.

### Receivers May Get Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., June 25.—City Treasurer Charles Myers was arrested to-night on a warrant sworn out by City Comptroller Burns, who charges the treasurer with fraudulent breach of trust in that he has collected large sums of interest from banks on city deposits which have never been properly credited to the city.

Suit to throw the city into the hands of a receiver was filed late this afternoon.

The business of the New York police department last year required 5,890,000 telephone calls.

## TEXTILE WORKERS' CONDITIONS

Show Gratifying Changes—Commissioner Watson Gives Figures.

Columbia, June 24.—"The results of the mid-year census are very gratifying to me," says Col. E. J. Watson. "They show that the total number of people employed in the textiles at this time is greater than at any time in the last four years with the exception of the year 1913, there being 349 more people at work now than at the same time last year. It is exceedingly gratifying that the principal increase has been in the number of white males, the actual increase being 767 white men. While there has been this increase in the number of white men there has been a decrease of 218 in the number of negro men employed and 52 in the number of negro women. More gratifying than all, perhaps though, is the fact that there are 148 less white women employed now than one year ago. The large increase in the number of white males is no doubt due to two facts: War conditions failed to attract them back to the farm, and war conditions have made recently many of the mills begin to work with night and day forces."

"The child labor situation still continues to lead away from the employment of the young child, even though those between the ages of 12 and 14 years of age are allowed under the law to work. At present as compared to last year there are 219 more white boys and 263 more white girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years in the mills than there were a year ago. Between the same ages the negro males decreased by 23 and the negro girls by 6. There are 223 less white boys between the ages of 12 to 14 in the mills this year than last year, and 116 less white girls between the same ages than last year, and there are 20 less negro boys and 5 less negro girls between the ages of 12 to 14 than at the same time last year."

### Child Labor Situation.

"Summarizing the child labor situation, the increase in children have all been white children between the ages of 14 to 16, totalling 482 in number. The decreases have been in children between the ages of 12 and 14. Of these 339 were white children and 25 colored, and then there were 29 colored children less between the ages of 14 to 16. The total decrease, therefore, in child labor amounted to 593—429 of whom were white children between the ages of 12 and 14. There are at present, however, 442 children under the age of 16 employed in the textiles of the State of South Carolina, and of these 4,582 are above the age of 14 years, leaving only 2,843 between 12 and 14 who work under permits granted by the State under the law. Most of these latter number are rapidly approaching the age of 14. Just one year ago there were 4,100 white children between the age of 14 to 16, and 3,182 between 12 and 14.

"It is easy to see from the figures given above that there has been during the first six months of 1915 a rapid drift away from the employment of the child that is under the age of 14 years. Considering the industrial situation in the State as a whole, nothing could be more gratifying than this very fact."

## "IN GOD WE TRUST; OTHERS

Pay Cash"—So Say Munition Manufacturers to Russia.

Seattle, Wash., June 23.—That large shipments of war material for Russia have been cancelled by American manufacturers who are said to be unable to obtain cash payments for their products became known to-day when the Great Northern Steamship Company announced that the liner Minnesota probably will not include Vladivostok as a port of call on her next voyage. The Minnesota was scheduled to sail direct from Seattle to Vladivostok June 27 with practically a full cargo for the Russian government. Seventy-five per cent of these shipments have been cancelled by manufacturers.

—The Courier is requested to announce that Hon. E. E. Verner will lecture in the Townville Methodist church on Sunday, July 4th, at 4 o'clock p. m. Everybody cordially invited.

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